



LET THE WORLD'S GREATEST
ARTISTS HELP YOU ENTERTAIN THROUGH THE

VICTROLA

Price from \$49.50

20% discount for cash with order.

Exclusive Agents:

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Hanan Shoes

There are three big things to be considered in every pair of shoes—style, comfort and quality.

Hanan Shoes have always been made for discriminating men. The styles are always in good taste, they are made on lasts which are designed with the human foot in mind, and the name of Hanan branded on the soles insures the durability.

Come in—look over the styles we are showing, but do it now while we have your size.



MACKINTOSH

A. CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

If you happen to want a Cigar make a point of calling at the undermentioned store where you will get the pride of the Philippines the "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO" & "EL PALACIO" at the cheapest rate obtainable owing to favourable exchange.

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All of any may be used by any one machine.

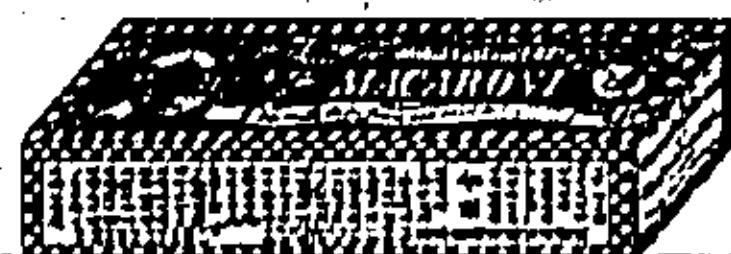
This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

1106]

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. No. 2230.
BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 430 and 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.



A REDUCTION of 20% is allowed on the Retail Prices of our

VERMICELLI, PASTE STARS, MACARONI, EGG NOODLES, and all other kinds of Soup stuff, in respect of the OPENING CEREMONY OF OUR NEW FACTORY at CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG, on the 25th OCTOBER, for 20 days from the 25th October to the 14th November.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

Judging by present activities, this year is to go out in a perfect whirl of functions.

It seems that we are to have devastated regions for breakfast, for lunch and for dinner. We shall dream of them by night, work for them by day, and incidentally get quite a lot of fun out of the various entertainments which will give us a good time and a good conscience in one dose. Charitable work is a very comforting form of amusement. You have the thrill and interest of organizing, the knowledge that your efforts are more useful than otherwise, nice little pills of letters to be replied to at leisure, and committee meetings when business is discussed for minutes and other matters for hours. Eventually the climax, a dance, a bazaar and what not, enthusiasm and ardour have reached fever point and success crowns months of effort. Bouquets are presented, and with any luck a substantial sum is handed over to a deserving cause, which, but for the general rottenness of the State of Denmark, or any other State, should not have needed your well-meant and utterly insignificant effort. This is only by way of a little friendly laughter—the sort we do out to our friends and to ourselves. The world has not yet reached a state of perfection when charity and public work will be run by the State on organized lines, and when individual and indiscriminate effort will not only be discouraged but disallowed. In the ideal State, Government will have legislated poverty and inefficiency off the face of the earth. Labour colonies will have absorbed the slum population, which is generally recruited from the mental deficients, who will be segregated and treated so that many of the problems of to-day will have disappeared. In the event of war Governments will establish a conscription of wealth, as well as of man and woman power, so that the aftermath will not have to be dealt with by appeals to the public. In the general organization of all available forces, every class of energy will find an outlet, and life will be so beautiful and useful and altogether delightful that people will hate to leave this happy sphere. As, however, none of us now living will be here to see it we must just face facts as they are and turn our hands and hearts to the daily needs as they arise.

While on the subject of charity and Government control, one cannot help reflecting on the tremendous amount of relief work that was left to private endeavour during the war. Red Cross work, Y.M.C.A. work, distribution of gifts and comforts, and, in many cases, assistance to soldiers' dependents were left to voluntary and untrained workers. No man who gave his services to his country should have been beholden to charity; he and his should have been a sacred trust.

When one realizes the perfection of equipment and attendance in the military hospitals, it is difficult to understand why this system was not the only one allowed. Voluntary work labours under the disadvantage of being protected from criticism. I have known earnest and conscientious workers take a day off from duty because it was raining and they did not want to take the chauffeur out in the damp, while the person who was waiting for relief was facing worse things than rain. If this earnest worker had been paid for her job she would have realized that it was a case of get on with it or get out.

The people who claim that there is greater sympathy and enthusiasm in voluntary than in paid work overlook the fact that, when we are really ill, we would rather trust ourselves to the hands of a thoroughly efficient doctor and nurse, than to the sympathetic worry-through methods of a loving wife or mother.

In voluntary organizations the big positions on the committee are given to the most influential Society people, whereas when we have paid workers, you look only for efficiency—an honest record of good work and experience in similar work.

One of the big events of December will be the Annual Exhibition of the Sketch Club, which, I am told, is to be held at the City Hall on Tuesday, 18th. Several handsome prizes have been offered, and the work will be classified under the various mediums, such as oils, water pastel, decorative, black-and-white. The Sketch Club has had a comparatively long and successful career. Started originally by a few kindred spirits who used to go sketching together, it developed gradually into a live little club, with monthly meetings in the houses of members, when the month's work, generally of some set subject, was submitted to educative criticism. Lady May was a very energetic supporter of the Club, and there were some delightful gatherings at Government House during her rule. Juvenile work was included in the monthly exhibitions, and some very promising talent was displayed. The monthly meetings have now lapsed; interest, therefore, is concentrated upon the one big display of the year.

There was not much in the way of startling new styles in the dresses at the Gymkhana on Saturday. The best was an appalling, and summer frocks were called upon to do final duty before retiring into the obscurity of second-best for next summer. The meeting was quite festive, with the band of H.M.S. *Hambleton* supplying music, and gay parties in all the boxes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE BUSINESS ECLIPSE REACTION SETTING IN AFTER THE WAR.

The following facts, translated from the *Keizai Jinn* by the *Kobe Herald*, are very illuminating as regards the after-war reaction from which many Japanese business concerns are suffering:—

"Many new companies which made their appearance under the influence of the business boom in the course of the war have already begun to decay in consequence of their inability to make both ends meet."

"According to reports available, 143 companies showed unfavourable results in the first half of the present year, although it was the very first fiscal year of thirty of the unfortunate concerns. It is worthy of note too that the number of companies which showed unsatisfactory results in the preceding half-year was only sixty-nine. At the same time, it must be remembered that the amount of their losses, which were ¥2,450,000 in the latter half of last year, increased to ¥22,940,000 in the first half of this year, this amount working out at the rate of about 70 per cent. on their paid-up capital of ¥9,740,000. Indeed, some of them lost the whole of their capital; some others losing about or somewhat more than half of their capital."

"Entering into details of the losses, we find that iron works, steel works and other companies having something or other to do with metals or metal works have been hit very heavily by the close of the war. Twenty-nine such companies with an aggregate capital of ¥24,830,000, having suffered a total loss of ¥8,910,000 in the first half of the present year, the loss working out at the rate of about 35 per cent. of their capital. The blow to shipping and shipbuilding companies is even greater. Twenty-eight of them with an aggregate capital of ¥18,300,000, have lost ¥11,560,000, which is about 67 per cent. of the total capital. Next come mining and metal refining companies. Eighteen of such companies with a total capital of ¥11,910,000 have suffered a loss of ¥1,050,000, and thirty-three chemical factories with a total capital of ¥7,150,000, have lost ¥560,000, while thirty-five other industrial companies, representing a total capital of ¥6,840,000, have suffered a loss of ¥2,350,000 in all."

ENGLISH GIRLS "PEACHES"

CANADIAN SISTERS ON THEIR COMPLEXIONS.

"What do we think of English girls? Well, you just listen."

The speaker was one of the Canadian girls touring England and France as the guests of a Halifax (Nova Scotia) newspaper.

"English girls are so nice to look at that we want to speak to every one we see sitting in this hotel lounge to make sure that they are nice inside as well as outside. We tried one or two. Say! I guess they don't talk our language, or something, for they steered off that quick you'd think we were poking a six-shooter at them. When you come to think of it, it's health and happiness that one reads in an English girl's face."

"But, gee!" another girl chimed in, "do you think their complexions are real? They certainly are peaches, some of them. I'm for English girls all right except—their feet."

It was rather a gay week-end altogether; there was Rifle-shooting for the Dockyard Recreation Club, at which Miss Shirley Gurner fired the opening shot and was presented with a case of spoons as a memento of the occasion; there was the usual cricket, tennis and golf; and in the evening a performance in aid of the Ministering Children's League. The concert at the Theatre Royal was under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, Major-General Ventris, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Commodore Gurner, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. It was unfortunate that a dance at the Peak Club attracted many people who might otherwise have been in the audience. There was an exceptionally big attendance at the dance. The nice cool weather makes dancing ideal at this season, especially on the Peak, where you can get a lovely breeze to cool you down between events. There were some charming dresses. Women have plenty of scope for pretty evening frocks in Hongkong, the lovely local products and the cheap tailoring make dressing quite a cult out here, where one has not too many interests to occupy one's energies.

Women, who before they came East had to be content with ordinary materials and second-rate dress-makers, can let their fancy run riot and indulge in the pleasures of an extensive wardrobe. Sometimes the results are disastrous, and one wishes that a dress censorship might be established, but perish the thought! "Anyhow most people will agree that the petty tyrannies of a Crown Colony go far enough without introducing any more or looking for trouble; and an over-dressed or under-dressed woman does not really injure anyone but herself, and causes an infinite amount of amusement to her bosom friends."

THE SCRIBBLER.

THE TOUCH OF CHRIST. HOSPITAL SUNDAY SERMON.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong (Dr. Lander) preached at the Cathedral, on Sunday morning, for the Hospitals. His text was "Jesus, moved with compassion, touched the leper" (St. Mark I. 41). He quoted many passages of Scriptures in which Jesus Christ was moved with compassion. It was for the multitudes, for the hungry, the bereaved, the sinful, the sick, the blind and the lepers. In this case He spontaneously put out his hand to touch the poor leper, regardless of ceremonial defilement; that touch of sympathy was the first the leper had felt for years. Christian people are intended to have the same sympathy; we are to bear one another's burdens and so fulfil His law; we are to be His point of contact with lepers in this age. Christ, says Glover in "The Jesus of History," never discussed the constant problem of pain as modern people discuss it. He never made light of pain, any more than of poverty. He understood physical as well as moral distress. Nor did he, like some of His contemporaries and some modern people, exaggerate the place of pain in human experience. He shared pain. He sympathized with suffering, and His understanding of pain and, above all, His choice of pain taught men to reconsider it and to understand it, and altered the attitude of the world toward it. His tenderness for the suffering of others taught mankind a new sympathy and the hospital for the sick was one of the first Christian institutions to rise when persecution stopped and Christians could build. Perhaps, when we begin to understand what is meant by the Incarnation, we may find that omnipotence has more to do than we have supposed with natural sympathy and the genius for entering into the sorrows and sufferings of other people.

If I rightly interpret our age, the spirit of Christ's compassion will, in the future be directed, to preventing and not only to healing sickness, for much suffering is preventable. Wrong conditions of life, insanitary living, ignorance and overcrowding are amongst its causes. The Report of the Archbishop's Committee on the Church and Industrial problems says: "The Church in the past has laboured hard in the cause of charity. But charity in its true sense means a sort of glorified justice, and looks at least as much to the prevention of evil as to its cure. Our charity has meant, far too exclusively, what may be called ambulance work for mankind—the picking up of the wounded and the curing of their wounds. We have neglected to attack the forces of wrong. We have been content with ambulance work when we ought to have been assaulting the strongholds of evil. We have allowed avarice and selfishness and grinding competition to work havoc over the broad spaces of life, human life. We want a strenuous reaffirmation of the principles of justice, mercy and brotherhood as sovereign over every department of human life." Medical missionaries in China seem to be aware of this, for I notice they are promoting a joint council for Public Health Education, and are using moving pictures and the like, to educate the people on the principles of health and the prevention of disease.

Every modern hospital in China is a centre of such enlightenment. To-day, I am asked to plead for two great Institutions. First, the Alice Memorial and kindred hospitals in Hongkong. Last year these ministered to 1,583 in-patients and over 14,700 out-patients and they are training many nurses. I paid a visit to the hospitals last Friday, and I observed some accident cases. I do not know whether there is any Employers' Liability Act in Hongkong, but we are morally liable to care for our servants who meet with accidents when serving us, and the least we can do is to support such a hospital to which they go. There were many cases of eye trouble, mostly curable if taken in time, and a pathetic child's jaw filled with little sufferers. Parts of the hospital need rebuilding and funds for keeping it up-to-date would be welcome. I wish, also, to pay a tribute to Dr. Aubrey, the two-European sisters, the Chinese house surgeon and Chinese nurses.

The fact that the above hospitals are associated with a non-Anglican Missionary Society should, in no way, weaken their appeal for our help.

The other Institution that I am asked to mention is the Church Missionary Society Leper Hospital, Pakhoi. Bishop Burden started Medical Missionary work there more than thirty years ago and the General and Leper Hospitals have a great reputation amongst the Chinese in the Southern part of the Province. Dr. Bradley and Dr. Thompson have moved on to Yunnanfu where a new hospital is being built under most promising auspices. The Leper Hospital at Pakhoi has two sides, one for men, another for women, and, if funds permitted, they would both be always full. Employment is found for the inmates, the men do a great deal of printing. During the war a newspaper, giving the real facts, was

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHANGES IN THE FAR EAST SEVERE COMPETITION.

The development by commercial and political organization of British trade in the Far East is now engaging the serious attention of interested bodies at home, judging by the Press.

Keen interest will be aroused throughout Japan and China, wherever British communities are established, by any decisions as to change of method, or, rather, institution of method, that may be made by these in authority of a diplomatic or political character and commercially to maintain British trade and prestige in the Far East. Both have suffered somewhat of an eclipse within the past 20 years, the causes of which, it has always seemed, are much more commonly known here than in the home country.

There must be fundamental changes in the British attitude in the triangular contest for commerce and influence that is now beginning; the nation that for a hundred years has been foremost in every enterprise in China, foremost in all activities through the East, the monuments of whose endeavours are every where to be seen, must adapt her policy to the times. The chief contestants are Britain, Japan, and the United States. The first fundamental change should be in the character of the British diplomatic representation in Tokio.

The British community in Japan await with the keenest interest the announcement of the new Ambassador. The choice will be considered of much significance. Should it happen that a diplomatist of the old type—one who has no such regard for commercial interests as the community in their ignorance think should be the Ambassador's chief concern—should such a one be appointed, there are those among the commercial community who will say, "I told you so!"

The second fundamental change necessary if the British are to hold their own in the East lies in the modification of the British official attitude to Japan and the recognition by the British people that they are in alliance with a more able and astute nation, who are skilled not only in warfare but are unhandicapped by ideas and sentiments that are of Western or Christian development. The Japanese are our political friends and commercial rivals; and they, with the Americans, are going to be very serious rivals. There is no concealing the rivalry as regards ourselves and the United States; let us not conceal it in regard to Japan. Wherever she meets us Japan will beat us, according to our present arrangements.

TWO RIVALS.
Both Japan and the United States are keenly conscious of the new opportunities that are presented by the war developments in Siberia and China. The Japanese are in their home territories, so to speak, and they are quite alive to the prospects of the new American competition. Americans are now everywhere bidding for trade and other concessions for their national policy has undergone a complete change since the days when the Washington Government refused to extend its guarantees to financial adventures in China. To-day it will back all true enterprise, at which the wide-awake Japanese Government is duly concerned. Equally the Americans are rivals of the British.

A third fundamental change is the recognition by the United Kingdom of the new situation and some alteration, if that be possible, in the personal attitude towards men and events out here. The Americans are born advertisers; the Japanese move collectively, an irresistible phalanx; Government supported in much of their enterprise; the British are neither one nor the other. In 1914 the British had Japanese and German competition to face; to-day it is an all-wise American competition, the one backed by what appear to be unlimited financial resources, the other by all the powers of a paternal Government that is determined Japan shall be first.—*The Times* Tokio correspondent.

issued to counteract the false statements circulated by the Germans. The women make lace, etc. The new treatment discovered by Dr. Leonard Rogers is working wonders and there is a strong probability of its proving a cure for leprosy. The Spirit of Christ pervades the hospital. The candidates for confirmation every year are extremely well prepared and know the Church Catechism better than most English Church members; they are also extremely devout and generous. Their lives prove that they are worth saving. Unfortunately, the hospital has been very hard hit by the rise in exchange, as the money for it comes from England in sterling and it realises barely half the number of dollars it did three or four years ago; also the price of rice has enormously increased, consequently it is at present impossible to admit new patients unless they can pay for themselves. So the situation is that lepers are appealing to Christ's representatives for His healing and are being refused. Those who have been blessed with good health through another summer cannot do better than give a thank-offering to these hospitals. It is no light privilege to be as it were, the heart of Christ to feel for the suffering and His hand to touch the lepers and heal the sick.

PIRACIES IN NEIGHBOURING WATERS.

TWO JUNKS ATTACKED

TWO FOKIS KILLED, ONE WOUNDED.

THREE CHINESE KIDNAPPED.

Piracies in Chinese waters are becoming of common occurrence. The latest report is that a gang of twenty pirates, armed with rifles, have attacked two fishing boats off Lamma Island and Lamma Island, on different dates, killing two fokes, severely wounding a junk-master, and kidnapping three fokes.

As the outrages were committed in Chinese waters it is the business of the Southern Chinese Government to set their statute detectives on the track of these men, who are willing to commit any enormity in order to gain a few dollars. Their contempt for human life has naturally alarmed the fisherfolk who ply their trade in these waters, unarmed and unprotected.

The master of one of the boats which was attacked has made the following report to the local Police, as his vessel is licensed here:—At 9 p.m., on November 1st, while my boat was lying off Lamma Island, I noticed a Hoke salt fish boat coming in my direction. My boat continued on its way when suddenly the other boat overtook us and a man ordered us to lower sails and drop anchor. I refused, whereupon about 20 men, armed with rifles, made their appearance and opened fire on us. Several volleys were fired, and shots struck two of my fokes, who dropped down dead. Fearing further loss of life, I dropped anchor and then the pirates lowered three boats and came to my junk, where they shot me, wounding me severely. They ransacked the junk and stole money, salt fish and clothing to the value of \$155, and then made their escape.

The master of the second boat reports that, on November 2nd, a junk, answering to the description given by the other owner, with 20 armed men on board attacked his junk, which was lying between Po Tai and Yat Mun, off Lamma Island. After ransacking the boat the pirates kidnapped three fokes, whom they promised to release on a substantial ransom being paid.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARKS.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE INVOLVING THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY.

Yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindell, a coolie named Li Chiu was charged with falsely using a Trade-mark, namely "Izal," in a manner calculated to lead to the belief that the goods in question with which such Trade-mark was used were the goods described by that Trade-mark.

It appeared that old tins of "Izal" which did not contain the real article, which is a strong disinfectant, had been sold by the defendant. These tins contained, apparently, only a very weak solution of "Izal" and a very great quantity of water.

Mr. H. L. Denny, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley, appeared for the complainants Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., and pointed out that this was a most serious case, not only from the point of view of the trade but also from the point of view of the community, as the use of a useless disinfectant in this Colony, having regard to local and climatic conditions, might result in serious sickness in the community.

Mr. Lindell stated that he took a serious view of the case, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

STOWAWAYS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, four Chinese were charged with attempting to stowaway on the *Yat Shing*, bound from Hongkong to Singapore.

It was stated that when the Police searched the vessel at the examination anchorage, they discovered the four defendants concealed in the stern.

Defendants stated that they had paid a certain sum of money to the head fireman for their transportation.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appearing for one of the defendants, if anyone is to blame it is the head fireman, and I hope Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s representative will look into the matter.

Mr. Hutchison: I agree with you, but I must fine each defendant \$25, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT YAU MATI.

GIRL AND WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

FOUR OTHERS REPORTED MISSING.

A disastrous fire occurred at Yau mati early on Monday morning, resulting in the death of a girl and a woman, and the disappearance of four other persons who were sleeping on the premises at the time of the outbreak.

At about 2.45 a.m. a policeman was patrolling Shanghai Street when he noticed flames issuing from the ground floor of No. 231. He raised an alarm which was promptly responded to by the Fire Brigade, but the inflammatory nature of the goods stored in the building, which was used as a medicine shop, and the high wind which prevailed, caused the flames to spread rapidly and they had completely enveloped the house by the time the Brigade arrived. Seeing that it was futile to attempt to save the building, the firemen turned their attention to the adjoining premises, and played several hoses upon them from different angles. The fire, however, spread to the roof of No. 233, and this, too, was completely gutted.

A young Chinese girl, sleeping in No. 233, did not awake until the fire had reached the second floor, where her bed was, and then she made frantic efforts to escape. The firemen attempted to rescue her, but failed. The girl tried to escape to the adjoining verandah, but found herself hemmed in on all sides by the fire. The only alternative to being burnt alive was to jump to the street from the verandah, and in an instant she chose it. She was scorched beyond recognition, however, and by the time she was removed to the hospital, life was extinct.

A Chinese woman, 45 years of age, met with a similar fate. She was sleeping on the second floor of 233 and woke up to find herself surrounded by fire. She made a leap from the verandah to the street, and injured herself seriously. She was removed to the hospital and died a few hours after admission.

It is feared that four other persons in the house were burnt to death. Their relatives have reported them as missing, and they had not been found at the time of writing.

It is impossible, at the moment, to estimate the total damage to property but it is somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$50,000, two three-storyed houses being gutted.

FIRE IN NEW TERRITORY.

As a result of a fire in An Tai, New Territory, two houses were completely gutted. The fire originated in a rattan shop as the result of a foke carelessly throwing a lighted cigarette on some rattan. The damage is estimated at \$2,000.

HOW YOUNG GIRLS ARE TRAPPED.

ALLEGED PROCURESS CHARGED.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with harbouring an unmarried girl for immoral purposes.

It appeared that the girl left Canton on Friday night to visit an aunt residing in Hongkong. She reached the Colony on Saturday morning, and met defendant, who, it is believed, travelled in the same ship. Ascertaining the object of the girl's visit, the defendant, it is said, promised to conduct her to the aunt's house. The unsuspecting girl accompanied the defendant, who took her to a house in Queen's Road. On arrival the girl asked for her aunt, and then defendant is alleged to have offered her jewellery, money and clothing if she would become a prostitute. The girl refused, whereupon her hands were tied and she was imprisoned in a room. The defendant then left the house, and the girl, managing to release herself, went to the Wan-chai Police-station and reported the matter.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500.

SNATCHING FROM A EUROPEAN LADY.

SAILOR TO THE RESCUE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with snatching a purse from Miss Violet Spink, at present residing at the Astor House Hotel.

It was stated that Miss Spink was walking along Queen's Road Central when defendant snatched the purse, a silver one, and ran away. A sailor, noticing the incident, gave chase and arrested the man.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, to twelve strokes of the birch, and to four hours' stocks.

B.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CANADA."

AROUND-THE-WORLD TOUR.

We are advised by the Management that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' new steamer *Empress of Canada* is scheduled to leave London on November 1st, 1920, for Hongkong via the Suez Canal. After leaving London the steamer will call at Gibraltar, Monaco, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Manila and Hongkong, and proceed thence to Vancouver by the usual ports of call. It is expected that the *Empress of Canada* will spend Christmas in Hongkong, her expected stay in this port being from the 22nd to 28th December, 1920.

It is the intention of the Company to operate an around-the-world "tour de luxe," using the Company's ocean and rail lines throughout. From 400 to 500 persons, it is expected, will avail themselves of this tour.

After completing her tour, the *Empress of Canada* will take up her regular schedule on the Hongkong-Vancouver berth, with the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Japan*. The new steamer will follow, in appearance, the general hull design of the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Japan*, but will be a "Super-*Empress*" in every respect.

Under the Company's instructions, builders, designers and furnishers have combined to turn out a modern passenger steamer, replete in every detail of luxury of appointment and efficiency in equipment. The following are some of the more salient features of the new ship:—

Length between perpendiculars, 635 feet.

Length on water-line, 644 feet.

Beam, moulded, 77 feet 6 inches.

Depth, moulded to bridge deck, 53 feet 6 inches.

Tonnage (registered) about 22,000.

Tonnage (displacement) about 40,000.

Engines, geared turbines.

Fuel, oil.

Fuel tanks, 4,250 tons oil in double bottom.

The passenger capacity of the *Empress of Canada* will be 432 first, 106 second, 240 third, and 932 Asiatic steerage class.

It is expected that the *Empress of Canada* will carry the highest class list of passengers ever taken on any around-the-world cruise, including leading bankers, financiers and manufacturers. The advent of such a party will add stimulus to the already keen interest in Eastern travel and trade being displayed in England, Canada and the United States.

FEMININE STRATEGY ON THE "CHINA."

HOW A LADY OBTAINED A PASSAGE.

A story of how two heads were better than one was told on the arrival of the steamer *China* at San Francisco recently, the two heads in question being those of Mrs. Charles E. Fenstamaker, of Seattle, and Mrs. A. R. Brown, wife of an American doctor. The head outwitted by the two feminine strategists was that of the purser of the *China*.

When Mrs. Fenstamaker suddenly decided in Hongkong to terminate a tour of the Orient with her husband and return alone, she discovered that no passage was available on the *China*, which was then preparing to sail for San Francisco.

She discovered that among the passengers booked was Mrs. Brown, an acquaintance made in Hongkong. With Mrs. Brown she talked over her case, with the result that when her friend boarded the steamer, Mrs. Fenstamaker accompanied her.

When the *China* put to sea she carried a passenger whose name did not appear on the ship's records. For some time the stateroom was alternately occupied first by Mrs. Brown and then Mrs. Fenstamaker. While the stateroom was occupied by one, the other was taking the air on deck.

After getting to sea Mrs. Fenstamaker confessed to the Purser, Mr. Ray Plummer, and through his efforts obtained the use of the couch in Mrs. Brown's stateroom and had her status changed from that of a stowaway to a passenger.

A TRYING TEST.

He had just been demobbed, and was applying for a situation.

"The man I want," said the employer, in an explanatory manner, "must have tact and grit, he must possess strategy and initiative and must exhibit that franness which enables him to perform his duties in the face of base ingratitude, ungenerous criticism, and everlasting complaint. Do you think you possess those qualifications?"

"I think so," said the ex-soldier, emphatically. "I used to dish the dinners out up the line."

SPORT.

CRICKET.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DEFEAT KOWLOON "A" TEAM.

Queen's College defeated the second string of the Kowloon Club at Kowloon, on Saturday, thanks mainly to some good batting by S. H. Ismail and Fat Li Chai. Scores:—

KOWLOON "A" TEAM.				
L. E. S. Dodge, c. Abbas, b. S. A. Ismail	6			
L. J. Blackburn, c. Laing, b. W. Kay	3			
G. F. Caville, b. S. A. Ismail	1			
N. L. H. Ralston, b. S. A. Ismail	16			
W. T. Elson, c. Abbas, b. Rumjahn	15			
D. Blackiron, c. Ismail, b. Ismail	4			
E. J. Edwards, b. Laing	27			
F. W. Richmond, b. Kay	10			
F. Lobel, run out	12			
J. M. Jack, b. Kay	2			
D. J. Purves, not out	0			
Extras	12			
Total	95			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. A. Ismail	7	0	29	4
W. Kay	8	2	20	3
Rumjahn	3	0	19	1
Abbas	2	0	18	0
Laing	3	0	0	1

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.				
A. J. Arooli, c. Blackburn, b. Ralston	8			
S. A. Ismail, c. Edwards, b. Blackburn	15			
S. H. Ismail, not out	43			
A. A. Rumjahn, b. Ralston	10			
Kar Li Chi, c. Edwards, b. Lobel	46			
S. A. R. Ismail, c. Blackburn, b. Elson	0			
J. S. Cummins, c. Dodge, b. Lobel	0			
D. Laing, c. Caville, b. Lobel	4			
S. Abbas, c. Blackburn, b. Lobel	3			
W. Kay, c. Edwards, b. Lobel	5			
Extras	2			
Total	136			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Blackburn	5	0	27	1
Ralston	5	0	26	2
Hodge	7	0	34	0
Lobel	0.3	1	30	5
Elson	6	1	17	1

HONGKONG C.C. v. THE GARRISON.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus the Garrison on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday, November 7th, and Monday, November 10th, play to commence at 2.15 p.m., on November 8th, and at 10 a.m., on November 10th. — T. E. Pearce (captain), C. Blaker, B. A. Brand, E. W. Day, D. E. Donnelly, Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, E. J. R. Mitchell, P. G. de Paravicini, A. B. Raworth, J. Stalker, and F. Sutton.

HONGKONG C.C. 2nd XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE "B" TEAM.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club 2nd XI. against the Civil Service "C.C." "B" team on the Civil Service ground on Monday, November 10th, play to commence at 10 a.m. sharp. — R. P. Thurgood (captain), J. J. Fenwick, H. T. Hollands, J. D. Humphreys, C. W. Johnston, E. L. Lammer, A. B. Mackenzie, W. W. Mackenzie, D. McNicoll, J. W. Macphail, and L. M. Whyte.

BILLIARDS.

A Billiard handicap is being arranged at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon. In the last handicap held at the Hotel a beautiful gold watch was won by Sergt. Major Goodman from black-mark after some excellent play had been witnessed. This year new cushions and new cloth have been put on the table, which is now one of the best in the Colony. The first prize will be of the value of \$100, and there will be second and third prizes. Entries should be forwarded to Mr. J. H. Oxberry at the above hotel as soon as possible. Entrance fee, \$5.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF MR. JAMES MARSHALL.

The death occurred at the Matilda Hospital, on Saturday, after an illness of several months' duration, of Mr. James Gray Marshall, an old resident of the Colony. The late Mr. Marshall was an enthusiastic member of the Hongkong Volunteers and at one time was an excellent shot with the rifle. He was a well-known member of the United States Lodge of Freemasons.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald performing the funeral service. A large gathering of the friends of the deceased were present. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Brown, Budden, Kerrison, Muggersidge, Phillips and Townsend.

Amongst those who sent wreaths were: "His dearly-beloved wife and children," "Lilly and Roly," "Charlie and Marion," "Jannie," Mr. and Mrs. D. Tolan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Muggersidge, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, the Commodore and principal officers of the Naval Yard Departments, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, the Native Writers of the Naval Store Department, the Store Staff Royal Naval Yard, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. F. J. Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Budden, members of the Naval Yard Police, the "United Service" Lodge, No. 1347, E.C., Mr. Hearne, Sergeant and Mrs. George Messers, O. S. Ismail, the Committee and members of the United F.C. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Woolley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. M. Brown, and the Hongkong Nippon Printing Press.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CANN & TAYLOR'S CLUBS

ROBERT FORGAN'S CLUBS

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.
SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" GOLF CLUBS.
LADIES' MODELS AND GENTS' MODELS.
INCLUDING

DRIVERS.

HAFIES.

BRASSIES.

JIGGERS.

LOFTERS.

CLEEKES.

MASHIES.

MID IRONS.

DRIVING IRONS.

PITTERS.

NIBLICS.

MASHIE NIBLICS.



No. EWR.

CADDY BAGS BURKE AND SPALDING HICKORY SHAFTS GOLF PAINT

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS (Hotel Mansions, Top Floor). P.O. BOX 348.

"VIOTYP" TYPEWRITERS.

Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to type anywhere. The only typewriter which enables you to do this is the VIOTYP. VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS which is no larger than the hand, weighs 1 lb. and stands 1 inch in height. A marvel of ingenious mechanism. Owing to the high rate of Exchange we have now reduced our prices to \$12.50. Distributed by UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS



Anderson Music Co., Ltd.
16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE J46

NOW SHOWING LATEST STYLES IN

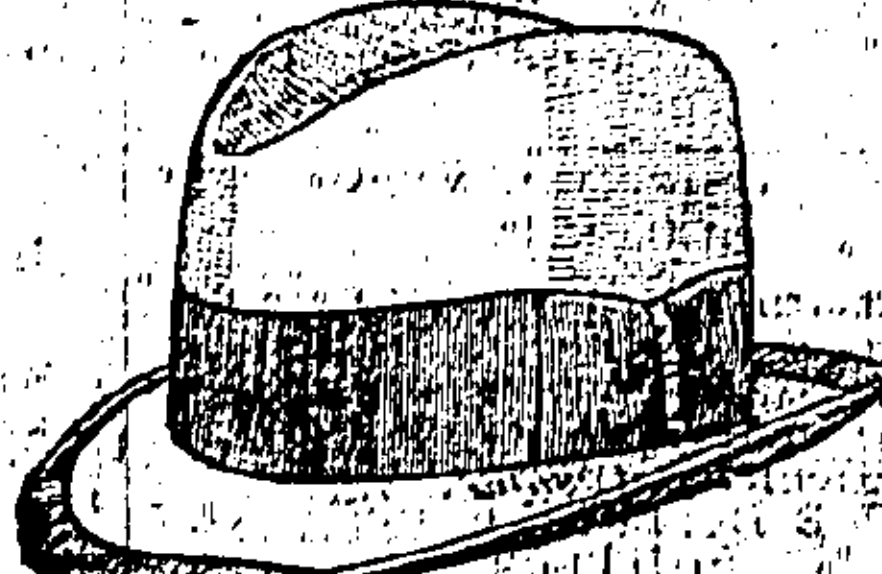
SOFT FELT AND STRAW HATS.

MADE BY **GLYN & CO.,**
44, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERAI.

SOFT FELT AND THE POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS.



ANOTHER GOVERNMENT TRIUMPH:

PREMIER'S ORATORICAL EFFORT IN THE FINANCIAL DEBATE.

NUCLEUS OF THE NEW GERMAN NAVY.

AMERICA READY FOR A COAL STRIKE.

HAS JUDENITCH'S ATTACK ON PETROGRAD FAILED?

RECRUDESCENCE OF DISORDER ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FINANCES.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT TRIUMPH.

LONDON, October 31st.

The newspapers are unanimous in acknowledging that the Government scored a triumph in the financial debate. Even the *Daily News* admitted that the Premier's speech was a great oratorical success and made a tremendous impression on the House. The discussion fizzled out when the Premier sat down.

The opinion in the lobby is that it was one of the emptiest discussions ever heard in the House of Commons, as the division showed that yesterday's debate was merely a Labour demonstration without significance.

The critics in the newspapers, however, continue their denunciation of what one describes as the Government's "faith-healer finance." They accuse the Government of relying on rhetoric and despising the logic of facts which will speedily bring the country into a most serious position unless high prices are checked.

The *Times*, in a leader, says there will be widespread astonishment that the House was so easily enjoyed. Those believing in representative institutions will tremble at democracy's future.

The *Times* lobbyist states that the Government is undertaking a lightning autumn campaign in the country, in an endeavour to regain lost prestige. Two hundred mass meetings are to be held in the next six weeks, especially in the industrial centres, winding up with a great demonstration in London addressed by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law.

DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Donald Maclean quoted Mr. Chamberlain's speech of August 7th when he spoke of national bankruptcy.

Sir Donald asked what had happened in the interval to justify the Chancellor's new position. He (Sir Donald Maclean) in no way thought that the country was bankrupt, but the need for retrenchment was imperative.

Sir A. Steel Maitland urged increased taxation of war profits. He described the Chancellor's speech as a dose of soothing syrup, and demanded that the Government put a fixed limit on expenditure.

Mr. W. Adamson, the Labour leader, said that the country and the House of Commons were getting tired of the ceaseless talk of the need for economy without the Government taking practical steps to economise themselves. He urged a combination of taxation with rigid economy, but said he, a levy on capital must ultimately be faced.

Sir C. Kinloch Cooke urged the issue of premium bonds.

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that no policy of retrenchment could meet the case. The war fortunes should not be merely taxed but expropriated for the benefit of the nation. The House adjourned.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, October 30th.

The House of Lords, by 52 votes to 13, rejected Lord Buckmaster's motion declaring that further taxation was instantly essential.

Lord Emmott urged the necessity of increasing exports if the country was to pay its way.

Lord Reading, in his maiden speech, opposing the motion, emphasised that the country was not on the verge of bankruptcy. He scouted the idea that we were in an exhausted condition. A case had not been made out for passing the resolution. He was convinced that they would do better to wait. The root of all taxation was the increasing of resources by stimulating production.

Lord Beaverbrook said that inflation was the real source of financial troubles. He deprecated a capital levy and an increased income-tax. He advocated taxation of war fortunes, which should, he said, realise £1,500,000,000.

Lord Birkenhead repudiated the charge of extravagance against the Government, which in the past year, had made a genuine, strenuous, and not unsuccessful attempt to practice economy.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN NOT AGAINST A LOTTERY LOAN.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. Chamberlain said that if the House of Commons generally wished to consider the propriety of a lottery loan he would not object.

TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

THE FEELING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lane Fox affirmed that there was a growing feeling in Britain against trying the ex-Kaiser.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not aware that this statement accurately represented the feeling of the country. The Government saw no reason why the provisions of the Peace Treaty in this respect should not be carried out.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

FINALLY RETIRING FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

PARIS, October 28th.

A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau made public his decision to retire from political life in a letter issued last night declining the offer of the Radical caucus of Strasbourg to contest the legislative seat formerly occupied by M. Gambetta.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

THE NEW BUDGET PASSED.

BERLIN, October 31st.

The National Assembly passed the third reading of the 1919 budget. Herr Erzberger stated that the expenditure was 79,000,000,000 marks, compared with the revenues for 1918 totalling 9,000,000,000 marks. The new taxes were estimated to yield 9,000,000,000 marks. The National debt amounted to 200,000,000,000 marks on which the interest charge was approximately 9,000,000,000.

NUCLEUS OF THE NEW NAVY.

BERLIN, October 30th.

The Assembly is considering the supplementary estimates providing for 18,000,000 marks towards putting into commission six battleships, six small cruisers and some torpedo craft. The budget provides for the entire Navy personnel, numbering 15,000.

BRITISH LABOUR.

EARLY CESSATION OF UNEMPLOYED DONATION.

LONDON, October 31st.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution expressing indignation at the early cessation of the unemployed donations and instructing that enquiries be made regarding the Government's policy in respect of the unemployed.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

MILITARY STEPS AGAINST REFRACTORY TRIBES.

SIMLA, October 30th.

Owing to the growing hostility of the Wairis and Mahsuds, during and since the Afghanistan trouble, it has become necessary to adopt measures to prevent continual attacks on British convoys and raids into British territory.

Representatives of these tribes are being summoned to hear the British terms. In the event of non-compliance, they will be given time to remove their women and children, and they will then be subjected to a period of intensive aerial bombardment, followed up by other punitive measures against sections of the tribes implicated in the recent outrages.

Six infantry brigades, also cavalry and artillery commanded by Major-General Clum, are being employed.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

President Wilson's condition is so improved that the issue of daily bulletins has ceased. He is eating and sleeping well.

BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT.

HIGHEST FOR ANY WEEK SINCE JULY.

LONDON, October 30th.

The coal output for the week ending October 18th was 4,727,465 tons, the highest since the reduction of hours in July.

THE BALTIC STATES.

REFRACTORY GERMAN TROOPS.

BERLIN, October 31st.

A semi-official statement says that in view of the fact that the withdrawal of troops from the Baltic States is inadequate and very sharp measures are imperative owing to their behaviour, the Cabinet has decided that all the troops who have not crossed the frontier by November 1st shall be declared deserters, losing German citizenship and all claims for provisioning.

THE PROPOSED BLOCKADE OF RUSSIA.

BERLIN, October 31st.

A German Note to the *Batonic* demands the abolition of the Baltic blockade and the return of the vessels detained at Reval and Libau.

Another Note declares Germany's readiness to negotiate with the Powers respecting the measures to combat Bolshevism but only on the basis of equality. It does not consider the hunger blockade a proper measure.

THREATENED COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

GOVERNMENT READY FOR EVENTUALITIES.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

The Secretary for the Interior, Mr. Lane, announced that in the event of a coal strike, the Government would curtail industrial consumption by 50 per cent. and distribute the non-Union mines' coal among the essential industries. He declared that New England had two months' supplies.

STRIKE DECLARED ILLEGAL.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

The Attorney-General has declared that in view of the manner in which it was ordered, its purpose, and the necessary effect, the threatened strike of 500,000 coal miners, on November 1st, is unlawful. The strikers will be liable to a fine and imprisonment under the Fuel Control Law.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

HAS JUDENITCH'S OPERATION ENTIRELY FAILED?

LONDON, October 30th.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Helsingfors states that General Judenitch's entire operation has failed. It is feared that the retreating army may be driven into the swamps west and south of Gatchina, which is apparently the Bolshevik plan.

It is now certain that Finland will not assist General Judenitch, fearing that the triumph of Kolchak, Denikin and Judenitch will threaten Finland's national existence.

GENERAL JUDENITCH'S SET-BACK.

LONDON, October 30th.

It is now not doubted that General Judenitch has suffered a set-back which is especially serious in view of the rapid approach of winter. The report at Helsingfors is that he has abandoned Gatchina and retreated along his whole line which is now four miles from Gatchina, six miles from Tsarskooselo and five miles from Krasnooselo. He has little chance of securing a favourable base and renewing his attacks.

A Bolshevik message claims successes against General Denikin, and says that risings have broken out throughout the Ukraine, spreading to Poltava and Ekaterinoslav. General Denikin's troops are fiercely fighting Makno's brigades who have reached Kherson from the Crimea.

CONFLICTING NEWS.

LONDON, October 31st.

While a Bolshevik message asserts that the "enemies are retiring on all fronts—Admiral Kolchak's rout is imminent, General Judenitch will be crushed in a fortnight, and General Denikin's position is hopeless—an authoritative statement in London says that General Denikin's advance continues, and that General Judenitch's Army now holds the line from which Petrograd can be re-attacked at any moment.

A War Office communication, issued last night, says that a strong force of Reds, on October 29th, attacked two miles south-west of Ropsha at a gap between the Estonians and the North-West Army. A counter-attack under Pirikimi cut off and destroyed the advancing Bolshevik column and 1,500 prisoners were taken. Pirikimi, then turning eastward, marched on towards Krasnooselo. The report adds that, apparently, the reported evacuation of Gatchina by General Judenitch is incorrect.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WONDERFUL SCENES IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, October 29th.

Montreal surpassed itself to-day in the reception to the Prince of Wales who was paying his return visit. The route was lined with crowds shouting, waving flags and flowers and showering confetti on the Prince.

After the civic luncheon, His Highness proceeded to the parade ground and thence through the poorest quarters. The crowds were so dense that for miles the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the cars' procession through.

Speaking at the civic luncheon, partly in English and partly in French, the Prince dwelt on the importance of the union of the British and French races in Canada, where none could doubt it would eventually produce as great and powerful a united nation as the British nation itself.

The Prince inspected 5,000 war veterans on the parade ground. The vast crowds broke the ropes and flooded the enclosure. Large reinforcements of mounted Police had to be obtained before the Police, who acted very good-humouredly, could deal with the situation.

Near the Art Museum, again the wide streets were completely blocked and the Prince's car was engulfed. All the efforts of the police and the escorts were necessary to extricate the laughing Prince from the throng of enthusiastic admirers.

RACING AT HOME.

THE JOCKEY CLUB CUP.

LONDON, October 30th.

The Jockey Club Cup has resulted as follows:—

Gay Lord 1
Queen's Square 2
Two ran. Won by 1½ lengths.
The betting was as follows:—Gay Lord, 9 to 4; Queen's Square, 4 to 5.

THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

AUTHORITY IN A MANDATORY COUNTRY.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Col. Amery said that he did not understand that the legislation to be passed by the New Zealand Parliament in exercise of its authority over Samoa would be subject to disallowance by the Crown.

ENFORCING THE PEACE TREATY.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

In the Senate, Mr. Moses proposed an amendment designed to exclude the British Dominions from voting in the League of Nations Council in any controversy in which the Dominions may be concerned. This proposition was defeated by 47 votes to 36.

An alternative proposal, by which the Dominions vote collectively, having one vote on the League Council, was rejected by 49 votes to 31.

EVASION OBLIGATIONS MUST BE FULFILLED.

PARIS, October 31st.

The Supreme Council has decided that a German plenipotentiary must come to Paris to sign the protocol already mentioned and guarantee fulfilment of the evaded Armistice obligations.

FOURTEEN AMERICAN RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

No further amendments in the Peace Treaty are at present suggested, but there are 14 reservations reported by the Foreign Relations Committee to be considered. After these are dealt with, the Treaty, as a whole must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senators.

TO ENFORCE EXECUTION.

PARIS, October 30th.

Marshal Foch has proposed to the Supreme Council that the Inter-Allied War Council of Versailles, with enlarged powers, be entrusted to superintend Germany's execution of the peace terms.

M. Clemenceau supported the proposal but the other delegates desired to consult their respective Governments. The American delegate said that the United States would probably desire the task to be entrusted to the League of Nations.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS TO PAY FOR DESTROYED FLEET.

LONDON, October 29th.

The Supreme Council has decided to draft a protocol enumerating Germany's breaches of the armistice, and fixing Germany's responsibility for such breaches. The Germans should be compelled to sign the protocol before the Treaty comes into force.

It was agreed that the Germans should be advised that a military penalty would be exacted in default of satisfaction by a given date, and that reparation for the destroyed Fleet at the Scapa Flow would be immediately discussed.

HATIFICATION BY NOVEMBER 11TH.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said it was hoped that the Treaty of Versailles would be formally ratified by November 11th, in which case it would come into force on that date.

Under Article Five of the Treaty, the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was to be convened by President Wilson. He was unable to anticipate President Wilson's decision as regards the time and place.

AVIATION.

NO PREPARATION FOR AUSTRALIAN FLIGHTS.

CALCUTTA, October 28th.

The newspaper *Englishman* severely criticises the absence of preparation in Calcutta for the Australian flights. It says nothing is known there about converting the aeroplanes into seaplanes, and even the landing places have not been selected, although some of the aviators have already started.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

GOVERNMENT PAYING ATTENTION TO THE QUESTION.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Samuel Roberts, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was giving close attention to the question of the price of silver. Hoarding, buying, selling, or offering to buy or sell current British silver coins above their face value were already statutory offences.

An Order-in-Council was passed yesterday making it an offence to melt down or break up current silver coins, or use them otherwise than as currency. The export of British silver coins is already prohibited and steps are being taken to renew the prohibition of the export of silver bullion except by licence.

PUBLIC EXHORTED AGAINST HOARDING.

LONDON, October 30th.

The rise in the price of silver impels the newspapers to exhort the public not to hoard silver, thus not to force the Government to resort to paper money for small amounts. No apprehension is felt that silver will be melted down, but the *Times* understands that the Government is issuing an Order-in-Council prohibiting the melting of silver currency.

EARLIER CABLES.

A NEW RECORD SET UP.

LONDON, October 29th.

Owing to the persistent demand from China and the shortage of supplies, the spot price of silver to-day reached 66½d. per ounce—a new record. As this is above the price at which it would pay to melt down silver coins, namely 66d., there is much interest in the steps which the Government may take to meet the situation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

FAIR ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.

The International Labour Conference has opened. The delegates represented 36 countries. They included ambassadors and ministers of many nations. The United States were not represented officially, but Mr. Samuel Gompers and other prominent Labour men were present. It was announced that representatives of Capital and Labour in the United States would participate unofficially.

The Secretary for Labour, Mr. Wilson, welcoming the delegates in the President's name, declared that the future prosperity of the world depended upon the solution of the labour problem. He added that all social experiments should be conducted so carefully that explosions could not occur. All conclusions of this Conference must give full consideration to the fact that the workers were living sentient beings, otherwise they would fail. The problem all over the world was to secure fair adjustment between employees and employers, while securing the acme of production.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

EXPORT OF PALM KERNELS FROM WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, October 29th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Col. Amery stated that in order to secure an adequate supply of oil-producing seeds and their products, including margarine, for the next few months, the West African Governments had been requested to prohibit the exportation of palm kernels, ground nuts and copra to destinations outside the British Empire, but licences would be granted to export certain proportions of these to lawful destinations.

He emphasised that this was purely a temporary measure intended to secure an adequate food-supply for Britain. He also stated that the West African Colonies imposed a duty of £2 per ton on palm kernels exported to destinations outside the British Empire, in order to ensure that the palm kernels' trade shall not revert to Germany.

PASSAGES ABROAD.

WARSHIPS LIKELY TO BE USED.

LONDON, October 29th.

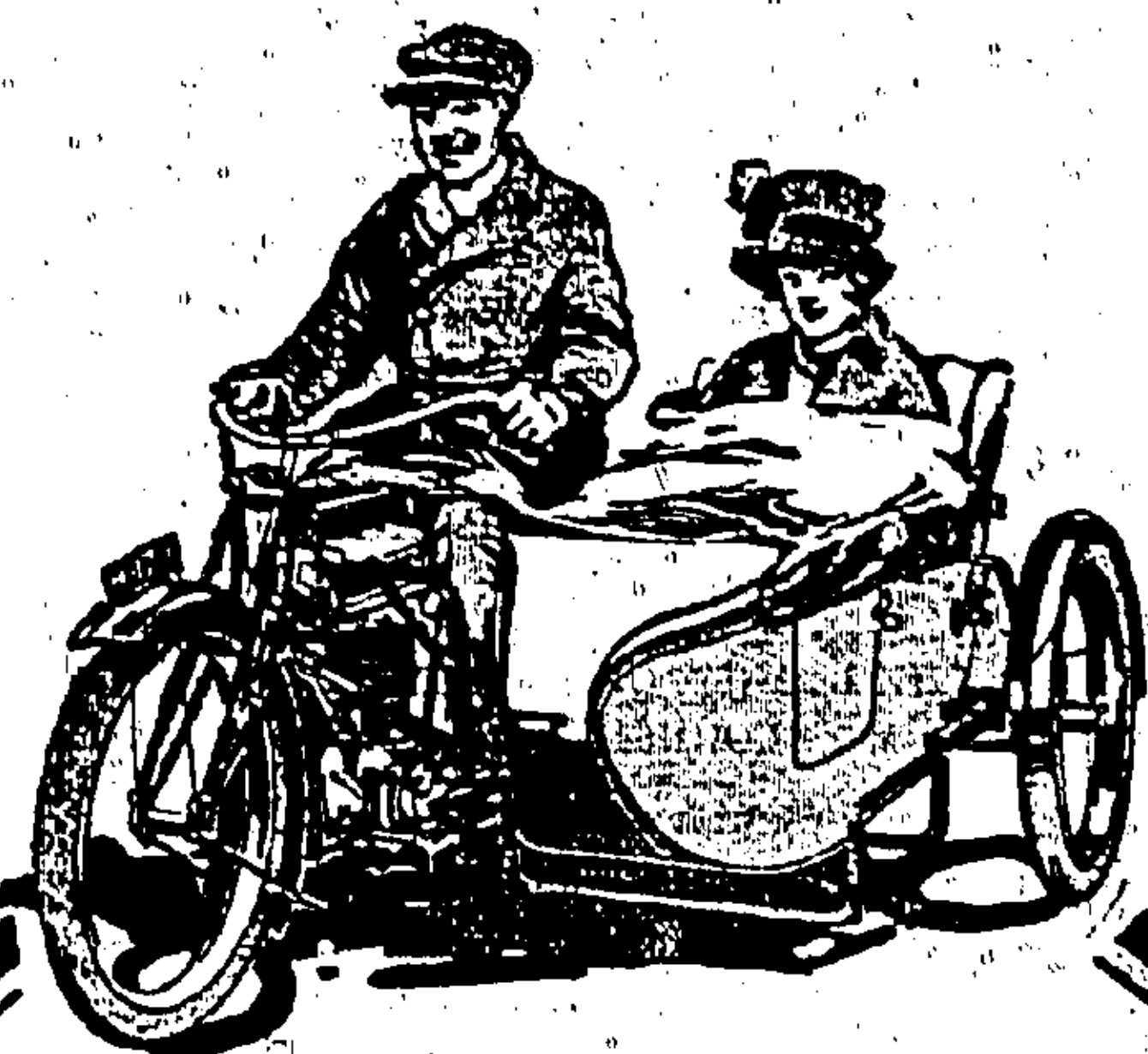
Sir Hamar Greenwood, in a speech in London, announced that Mr. Walter Long had agreed to his suggestion that every British battleship sailing abroad should carry commercial travellers and representatives of British business firms. It only remained for Mr. Walter Long to persuade the Lords of the Admiralty to agree to this.

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

DISAFFECTED WORKERS IN LYONS.

LYONS, October 28th.

Fifteen thousand workers in the silk mills have struck. Many other trades are affected.



TRIUMPH

Just Received:
Demonstration Motorcycle

See it in our Kowloon Store.

War Performance:

From what ever angle you look at the **DURABILITY** of a Motorcycle the **TRIUMPH** gave **STRENGTH** and **POWER** with dependable **SERVICE** to the Army at all times.

Peace Activities:

Due to the wonderful War record of the **TRIUMPH** the demand has exceeded the supply, but we have been fortunate in securing a small number for this year.

Place Your Order Now.

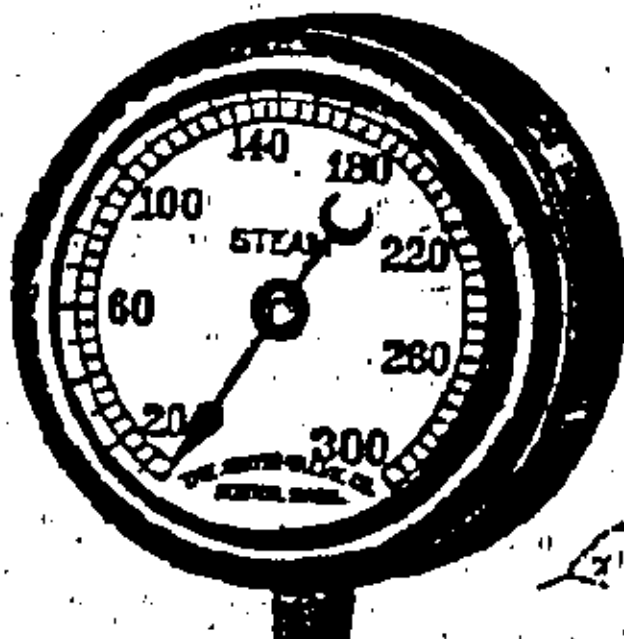
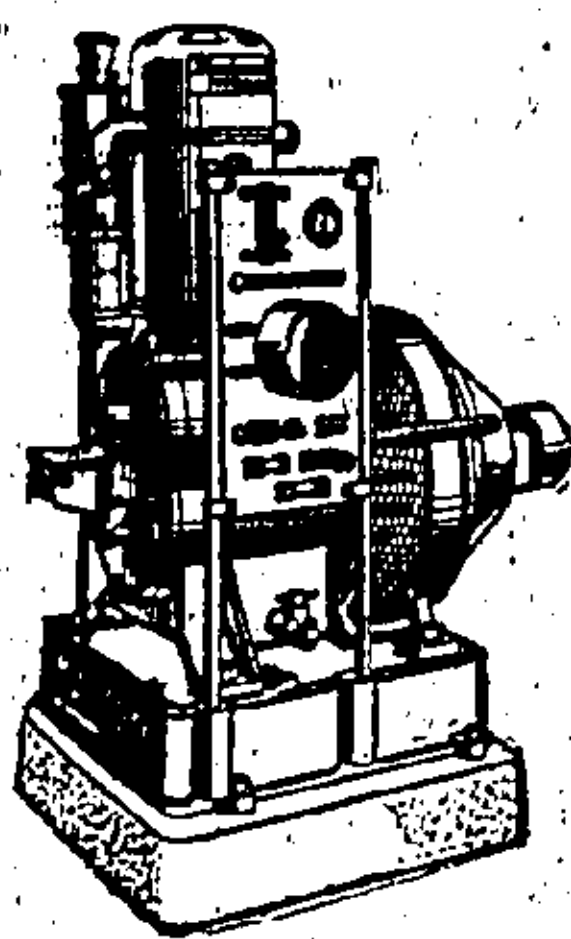
ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department,
25, Des Vaux Road Cc
Telephone 2487.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA



Pressure Gauges

for all purposes.

Sole Agents for

Ashton Valve & Gauge Co.

Union Engineering Co., Ltd.,

HONGKONG.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

TOP FLOOR PRINCES' BUILDING.



RHINOHYD
AGRICULTURAL
SHEETS

KAPSDRY
FOR MOTOR HOODS
THE Exact Materials used by
BRITISH WAR OFFICE for
their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALL MOTOR BODY-FITTINGS
Write for List to:
G. JOHNSTON, 6, Broad Street, Bloomsbury
LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARTIN'S
APOL'STEEL
PILLS

MARTIN'S
APOL'STEEL
PILLS

PITTSBURGH PERFECT
WIRE
Manufactured by PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.
Equitable Building NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Galvanized Wire, Annealed Wire, Varied Wire
Black, Hard or Soft Wire
Rope and Steel Wire
Fabricated Barbed Wire
Fence Staples
Steel Ties and other
STEEL AND WIRE
PRODUCTS

THE JOURNALISM OF IDEAS.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS—OLD
STYLE AND NEW.

"Apart from one or two papers in the provinces and four to five in Paris itself, it is views and not news that the French Press still seeks," (says a writer in *The Times French Supplement*).

A comparison between the French and British newspaper Press would undoubtedly show that from a technical point of view, that is to say, from the point of view of the display of news and articles, the quality of the paper, the style of the printing, the comprehensive nature of the news-services, the French Press has a great deal to learn.

CIRCULATION & POLITICS.

But when you come to compare the literary quality displayed in the papers of the two countries, there is no question whatever that the French need not fear the result. As a race they are born writers, gifted with the power of a graceful and easy expression and a turn of happy wit. Even in the most obscure provincial sheet it is of almost daily occurrence to find upon at least one article of undoubted style.

In recent years, however, there has been a marked tendency in the Press, notably in Paris, to adopt some of the features of English and American journalism. This has resulted in a process of industrial realization, and in the evolution of the Paris papers, which are known as the "Grande Presse." The "Grande Presse" is, as a rule, much more concerned with its circulation than with its politics, although it, too, in times of political commotion, is mobilized on one side or the other. They are the most widely-read newspapers in the world, having daily circulations which exceed by many hundreds of thousands the highest figures reached by any English newspaper. This is partly due to splendidly organized systems of distribution, but the chief cause is, perhaps, to be found in the supreme hold Paris has on the mind of the whole country. The dweller in provinces, although frequently he may have an excellent local paper, turns to Paris for his mental food.

In normal times there are over sixty papers published daily in Paris itself, whereas in London, with a population almost twice as great, the daily newspapers number scarcely a dozen. It will easily be seen that the existence of the "Leviathans of the Grande Presse" does not give very much chance of commercial prosperity to the small fry who cluster round politics, or seek a living in the somewhat turbid waters of finance. The position of a journalist in Paris, whether he be attached to a great or to a small paper, or whether he be a free lance, is curiously complicated. They are in enormous number, and they fill the cafés with their chatter; they swarm in Ministerial ante-chambers; they populate the Salles des Pas Perdus of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

JOURNALISTS AS POLITICIAN.

Ministers and place-hunters, the ins and the outs, appreciate the importance of their friendship, perhaps all the more so as many of the men who come to the top, started their career as journalists, and only interrupt their journalistic activity when they are actually in office. Thus, in the present Cabinet are some of the best-known journalists of the country. Clemenceau has, been, throughout the whole of his long life, among the most brilliant and ardent political writers in this country of polemic. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, left the editorship of the *Petit Journal* to join the present Government. André Tardieu was foreign editor of the *Temps* when the war broke out, and had only just started his political career of rapid success.

MILLIONAIRE'S FORTUNE.

INDO-AMERICAN ROMANCE.

The Ranees of Kapurthala has won her fight for the custody of the millionaire children of her dead sister. At the adjourned family council the romantic story was again unfolded, and, in the end, it was decided that the children should remain with their mother's family, and should not go to their father. The Ranees and her sister, it will be remembered, were both beautiful dancers in Madrid. One of them married the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who has been described as the "King of Emeralds," and went to India. The other married an American named Wynans, but her married life was not happy. There was an elopement of her husband and a Spanish relative, and she died in Switzerland. The sister of the Ranees died, leaving two children. The Ranees came back to Europe and took charge of them, placing them with her father and mother, whom she established in Paris. It is alleged that there was once an attempt to kidnap them.

Now the father of Mr. Wynans is dead. He was an American millionaire, and left a great part of his fortune to the two grandchildren. It became necessary to settle definitely the legal custody of the children, and some weeks ago a family council was held in Paris, in the presence of the French Government. The parties were then, unable to come to a conclusion, and an opportunity was given to the father to present his case. The resumed council, which has just been held, was presided over by the Judge de Haix, M. Lamare Piquot. For the father, it was sought to show that the family of the children's mother were not the proper guardians, and that the children should be placed in the hands of the father, even put in the hands of the state, was a dancer, and that the whole marriage was an Oriental. Against this the attorney, Mr. Arthur Valabregue, showed how the mother was deserted by her husband and was cared for by her sister and the Maharajah. A witness was called for Mr. Wynans—the Prince Vera de Seville. An administrator of the fortune is appointed, who will receive from the aunt and grand-parents bills for all expenses incurred on behalf of the children.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

Watery Places On Little Boy's Forehead. Face Swollen. Unable To See.

"Little watery places started on my little boy's forehead just over his nose. These kept getting worse and worse so I had him treated but it did no good. His face was just like a boiled beetroot, and was swollen, and he was unable to see anything. You could not find one spot on his face that had no eruptions. I remembered an advertisement for Cuticura so I bought a box of the Ointment and a tablet of Soap. It was not long before I saw an improvement and now he is healed." (Signed) Mrs. Ryley, 33, Tallis St. Longsight, Manchester, Eng.

These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal. British Drug & Soap Co., Ltd., 21, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sold everywhere.

[31-15]

WEAK NERVES

Electricity the Natural Remedy.

WEAK nerves lead to all sorts of functional disorders. Without a plentiful supply of Nerve Force the power of every organ to perform its function is diminished or impaired. Lacking Nerve Force.

—The blood travels slowly in its channels.
—It is imperfectly oxygenated.
—Food is assimilated and not assimilated.
—Elimination of waste matter is insufficient.
—The blood becomes thick with poisonous matter.
—There is in nutrition or mal-nutrition.
—The brain is incapable of great or sustained effort.
—The whole tide of life in the body is low.
All the functions being imperfectly performed, there begins a state of anarchy in the body. The stomach rebels and there is indigestion. The liver "stagnates" and there is sluggish Liver or Biliousness. The kidneys fail, and there are Uric Acid Disorders, including Rheumatism and Gout. Even the brain becomes affected, resulting in Insomnia, Brain Fog, and other Mental and Nervous Troubles.



Electricity Restores Nerve Force.

It is not drugs nor medicine that can replace the deficiency of Nerve Force. These can only cover or mask overworked and exhausted organs into temporary functional activity. Electricity is the natural equivalent to human Nerve Force, and the success of the Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment is wholly due to the fact that it restores lost Nerve Force by the most scientific and successful method. This too is why the Pulvermacher Treatment relieves and cures in so varied a number of ailments, and succeeds so often after all orthodox methods have failed.

Curative Electricity in Your Home.

You can wear the Pulvermacher Appliance to your business daily or even while asleep. Although powerfully electrical, they give no shock to the system, but gently and steadily pour a continuous and curative flow of electricity into the nerve centres. The whole nervous system responds quickly and sympathetically, and immediately all the functions of the body begin to be performed healthfully, easily and with natural vigour. There are no ill after-effects as the use of drugs or stimulants for the Pulvermacher treatment gives natural action without reaction. If your nerves are weak; if your digestion is poor; if your liver is sluggish; if you are constipated; if you have Rheumatism or Gout; if you are easily tired and depressed; if you lack confidence or Will-power; or if you are in any way "below par" "run down" or "ailing," you will find the secret of health in this appliance. Stop self-drugging completely and try a course of Pulvermacher Electrological Treatment for a time. You will be delighted with the results, and the results are permanent. Write for this "Guide to Health and Strength" to-day.

N.B.—Correspondents abroad are advised when consulting to give full particulars of their case, their age, and exact measurements, so that advice can be sent, free of charge, by return mail, and thus avoid delay.

HEALTH ENQUIRY COUPON.

By posting this FREE COUPON TO-DAY you will receive the "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH" which has aided thousands of sufferers to thousands. You are under no obligation by applying for this Book and particulars of the Pulvermacher Appliances.

Name _____
Address _____
Post to the Superintendent, Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd., 143, Victoria House, 14, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4.

[34]

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP

OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS

CATARH
CONSUMPTION

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Tuesday 4th Nov. 1919.

The band of s.s. "Nanking" will play in the above Hotel TO-NIGHT (Tuesday).

Commencing ... 7.30 p.m.

Dancing ... 9.00 ..

Tables for DINNER can be ordered by phone. K3. Price \$1.25.

[1451]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES

will be held on the following Days during the month of NOVEMBER.

From 4.30 to 7 p.m.

Tuesday, 4th, Friday, 7th,
Monday, 10th, Friday, 14th,
Monday, 17th, Friday, 21st,
Monday, 24th, Thursday, 27th.

Admission to Dance Room
Each Day \$2. per head, including
Tea.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[1455]

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE.

on
Thursday, November 6th.

DINNER DANCE

Saturday, November 8th.

Charges: Tea Dance 50 cents.

Dinner Dance \$1.00.

D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.

108

A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities: It "restores" us our health when we lose it, and it "preserves" our health while we have it. Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.
In boxes, 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/- & 6/-.

[1310]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (HARBOUR), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULFWAY & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REX & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANOHOW"	On 4th Nov., 8.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HUNTING"	On 6th Nov., Noon.
WUHAN, CHANGSHU & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Nov., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 26

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG,"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	4th Nov., at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	7th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SWIFTEST ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "EUADOR"	Dec. 21st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Charter Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
AFRICAN AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINZESSIN	4th Nov., at noon.	5th Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	18th Dec.	23rd Jan.	1st Feb.
KASHEGAR	28th Dec.	30th Jan.	8th Feb.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	8th Nov.	25th Nov.
DILWARA	18th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	18th Nov.	5th Dec.

FOR

AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Dec.	16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
EASTERN	23rd Dec.	1st Dec. direct
NOVARA	18th Nov.	2nd Dec.
APCAR	18th Nov.	2nd Dec.
KASHEGAR	28th Dec.	2nd Dec.
DILWARA	18th Dec.	27th Dec. (Shanghai)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Periods Messing not more than 24 hours will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONIUM"	Nov. 8th.
"WHEATLAND"	Nov. 11th.
"ENDICOTT"	Nov. 17th.
"ELKTON"	Nov. 19th.
"ELDRIDGE"	Dec. 10th.
"EDMORE"	Dec. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	Nov. 27th.
"WABAN"	Dec. 1st.
"NISHIMAHARI"	Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce Points.
For Freight and Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSON.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE hence, about Nov. 20th.

To be followed by

S.S. "PERSIA"
S.S. "AFRICA"

For freight or passage apply to—

DOBWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	Nov. 14th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	90,000	Nov. 23th. (from Kobe)
"KOREA MARU"	90,000	Dec. 12th.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Dec. 26th.
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Dec. 18th.

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 3274 and 3275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX"	On or about 8th Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON"	On or about 17th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTROUIT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 4th Nov.
--	--------------	----------------------

SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST"	On or about 30th Nov.
----------	---------------	-----------------------

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailing, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Saturday 8th November.

"ALPS MARU" ... 12nd of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th November.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUBA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th November.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th November.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
"NANKING" Nov. 5th. "CHINA" Nov. 22nd. "NILE" Dec. 27th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes Buildings. O. H. RITTER Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street, Tel. 1943.

